

DR. N. M. BUTLER TELLS WHY TAFT WILL WIN

People's Appreciation of All He Has Done in Thirteen Years Assures Re-election.

ADMITS WILSON IS STRONG

Happy at Side-Tracking Demagogues from Both Parties and at Elimination of Personalities.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, July 8.—Among the passengers arriving on the Mauretania to-day were Nicholas Murray Butler. His first inquiries were for details of the platform adopted by the Democrats in Baltimore. On the political situation in general he said: "The betting in Wall Street when I left was 10 to 9 on Wilson, but in my opinion President Taft has more than an even chance for re-election. I think his fine character, the things for which he stands and the appreciation by the people of what he has done for the country since he left the Circuit bench in 1890 at the request of President McKinley to go to the Philippines will all be strong arguments with the people to make them realize that they owe it to him and to themselves to give him a square deal by re-electing him."

"Governor Wilson is undoubtedly the strongest man the Democrats could have nominated. He has every possible equipment for the office of President, and is a worthy and creditable man against whom to carry on the campaign."

"We have got up now to a campaign of principles and have left personalities behind. The demagogues of both parties have been eliminated and I hope we shall have less of personalities in our politics from now on. Some of us have become pretty tired of personalities after the experience of the last few months."

"I am anxious to know details as to the kind of campaign the Democrats purpose to carry on. On the subject of the tariff, we framed our platform at Chicago on the assumption that the Democrats would choose to make the fight on the tariff and the high cost of living. We stated our position clearly for the purpose of bringing the Democrats down out of the clouds, and making them take a stand on solid ground, and give facts to back their words."

"In my opinion, the increased cost of living is not due to the tariff, for the reason that tariffs have increased all over the world, not only in countries with a high tariff, but in the so-called free trade countries as well. We propose in our platform a scientific inquiry into the increased cost of living all over the world and an inquiry into possible legislative remedies, with the promise of a remedy if a remedy can be secured by legislation."

"In my opinion, the higher cost of living is due to three causes: First, the world's increased supply of gold, which decreases the value of gold and increases the price of commodities measured in terms of gold; second, the shifting of the population of the country to the cities, which means a decrease in the numbers producing the food supplies and an increase in the numbers of those demanding what they do not produce, with a consequent rise in the price of foodstuffs in accordance with the law of supply and demand; and third, the shortening of the hours of labor, which means, despite all labor saving devices, a decrease in production man for man, while the demand is constantly increasing, seeing that leisure gives a man time to find new wants, and again in accordance with the law of supply and demand prices rise."

"None of these causes can be reached by legislation, and in my opinion the people must shoulder the burden of the increased cost of living, and seek means of increasing their incomes. The issues of the campaign, however, are broader than the whole width of the tariff. They take in all the relations of government to business, including tariff, banking, currency and control of corporations by the government."

"Conditions are such in the United States that if any assurance can be established that these problems will be handled constructively, there will be an enormous revival. Conditions are, however, fundamentally sound. The crop outlook is good, retailers are not carrying large stocks and the earning power of these more than ninety-five millions of men and women is constantly growing. Everybody is ready to go ahead."

"In my judgment, both President Taft and Governor Wilson have got to face the music and must not try to confine themselves to the tariff, but explain to the people what they are going to do about the whole problem of the relation of government to business. One section of the problem cannot be picked out and the remainder disregarded. Not only the tariff but banking and currency and the control of corporations must be constructively considered."

"Dr. Butler will spend the next three weeks in England, representing Columbia University next week at the functions of the Royal Society. He will then go on an automobile tour on the Continent returning to America about the middle of September. While on the Continent he will hold several conferences as the representative of the Carnegie International Peace Endowment."

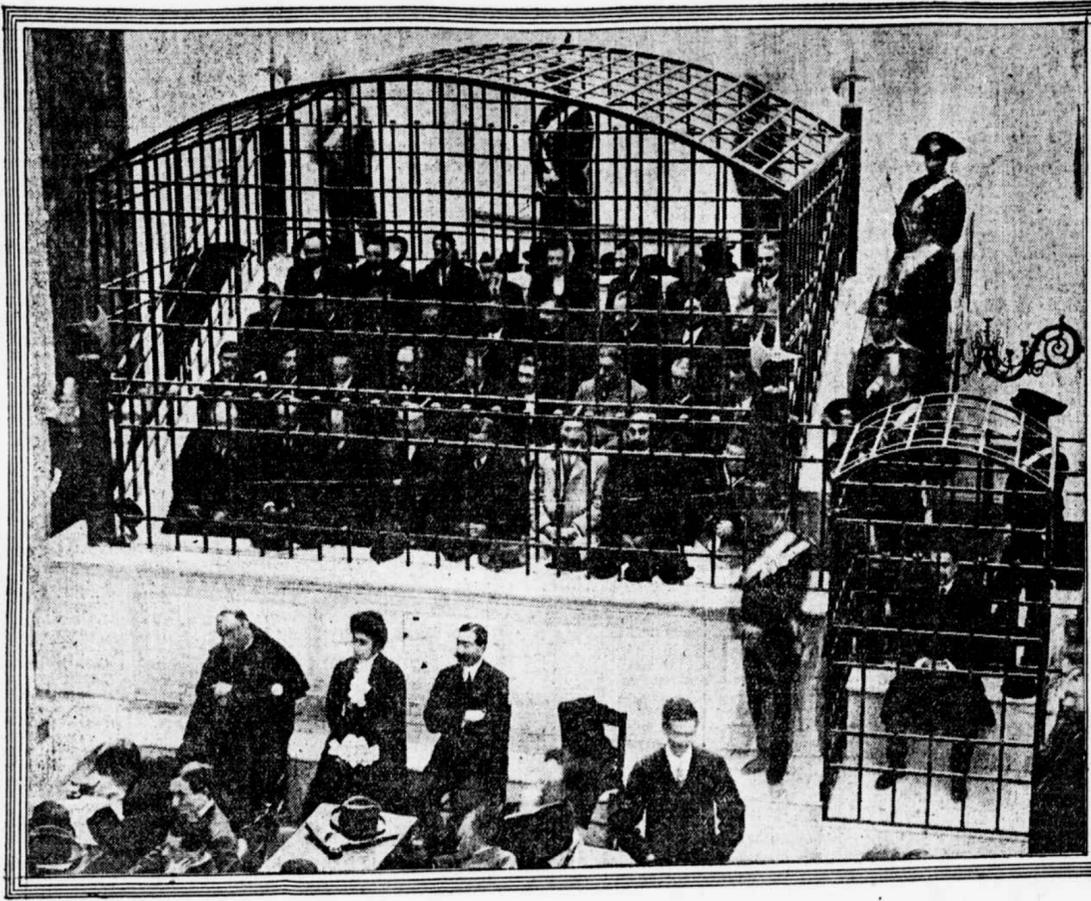
Chauncey Depew's Views.

Chauncey M. Depew, interviewed by "The Standard" prophesied that the natural conservatism of the American people would sweep away the wave of hysteria and result in the re-election of President Taft. Mr. Depew said: "This hysteria is not founded on any deep seated emotion. There is no real issue behind it. It is born of that general feeling of unrest which at present is disturbing all the nations of the world. In England and the Continent it manifests itself in labor troubles. In the United States we have no serious labor troubles, still the prevailing spirit of unrest is there just the same and must find expression."

"I do not think there will be any third ticket in the field headed by Colonel Roosevelt, because his following is rapidly diminishing. Should Colonel Roosevelt persist in running it might change the result and give Governor Wilson the victory, but I have hopes that Mr. Bryan's antagonism to New York State in the Baltimore convention will swing enough Democratic votes to President Taft to offset the Roosevelt defection." Colonel Samuel Pomeroy Colt, who has

THE ACCUSED CAMORRISTS IN THEIR CAGE IN THE COURTROOM WHEN TRIAL BEGAN.

Seated on chairs in front of the cage are the priest, Ciro Vitozzi, Maria Stendardo, the one woman of the gang on trial, and Enrico Alfano, the reputed leader. In the small cage to the left, placed there to protect him from an attack by Camorra sympathizers, is Gennaro Abbatemaggio, the informer.



just left London after a brief visit, said yesterday:

"The summary squelching of Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan at Chicago and Baltimore conventions means that the natural conservatism of the American people asserted itself and served notice to the Progressives of both parties that radical theories are not wanted at present."

"On Traction Day President Taft will be infinitely stronger than he is to-day. Nothing will help him more than the nomination of Governor Wilson by the Democrats."

"There is nothing to be feared from Colonel Roosevelt now. He shot, but missed the mark. Even if he persists in calling a third party convention, it is doubtful whether he would have sufficient delegates to constitute a quorum. The resulting ridicule would then kill him off completely."

NEW YORKERS IN LONDON

E. H. Gary and Hamilton Fish Among Holiday Makers.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, July 8.—P. J. Kiran, who has been in London and on the Continent since March, is sailing to New York by the Mauretania on the 13th. In conversation to-day he was reticent about business on this side, but acknowledged his connection with various recent flotations and said they had all been entirely successful.

E. H. Gary, who is also a passenger on the Mauretania, will spend his vacation automobiling on the Continent. Among other passengers were Justice and Mrs. Bijur, Marcus Braun, Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Burrage, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel H. Carstairs, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Choate, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, F. H. Hitchcock, T. Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Jr., Ogden Mills, Mrs. Nelson Morris, Frank A. Munsey, Mrs. Ames Pinchot, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Revell, Count and Countess Rothes, Egerton L. Winthrop, Lawrence D'Orsay and Blanche Ring.

A. J. DREXEL ENTERTAINS

Gives Reception in London Before North Sea Cruise.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, July 8.—Anthony J. Drexel gave a large reception and supper to-night at the Ritz. He starts to-morrow on a yachting trip of a fortnight in the North Sea. A small party will accompany him on his yacht, the Saxonara. Among the guests at the reception to-night were Lord Annsly, Mr. and Mrs. Asquith, Mrs. W. W. Astor, Ambassador and Mrs. Reid, the Austrian Ambassador, Lord and Lady Almaral, Arthur J. Balfour, Lord and Lady Brougham, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin and Sir Ernest Cassel.

MRS. M'MILLAN GIVES DANCE

Many Original Figures in Her London Cotillon.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, July 8.—Mrs. William Northrup McMillan gave a dance last night at No. 19 Hill street, Berkeley Square, for Miss Edwina Thornburgh, of St. Louis. A cotillon was danced at 12 o'clock, when many original figures were introduced. The house was a mass of pink roses, carnations and green foliage.

NEW RAILROAD LINE OPENED

President of Salvador Formally Links San Miguel and La Union.

San Salvador, July 8.—The newly constructed railroad between La Union and San Miguel was formally opened for traffic to-day by the President of the republic. The work on this railroad was begun in April, 1910. It is part of the eastern division of the Pan-American Railroad, the concession for its construction being granted to Miner C. Keith and Bradley M. Palmer, of the United Fruit Company. It is intended eventually to extend the road to San Salvador.

TO OVERTURN REPUBLIC

Royalists Encamped in Mountains in the North of Portugal.

LISBON AND OPORTO QUIET

Cabinet, in Session Night and Day, Rushes Troops to Disaffected Regions.

Lisbon, July 8.—The latest dispatches from the Minho region report numerous isolated attacks on officials and other persons by the royalists, but order is being restored. The high roads were found this morning encumbered with the trunks of huge trees which had been felled during the night. The troops have assumed control in many localities, while other forces are being actively pushed toward the frontier, with the object of driving the royalist bands across the border, where the Spanish authorities are waiting to disarm them.

A column of royalists under Colonel Camacho has had an encounter with republican troops near Vila Verde. The commanders of the republicans, Lieutenant Magalhães, was wounded, but the arrival of troops from Chaves forced the royalists to withdraw to the frontier, with the loss of many men from shell fire. A number of royalists to-day tried to blow up a bridge over the River Minho, near the town of Caminha, but caused only slight damage.

Although many of the royalists have been subdued or arrested, two important detachments still maintain active. One is in the mountains near the town of Montelegre. The men are well armed with rifles, revolvers and knives. A second force of monarchists, according to the latest report received, was marching from Verin to Chaves, in the Province of Traz-os-Montes.

The cabinet, which remains in session night and day, is rushing troops and war vessels to the north. No royalist movement has broken out yet, either in Lisbon or Oporto, but the government, fearing an outbreak at Oporto, is concentrating a large force there and is distributing other troops along the frontier.

The battleship Vasco da Gama, carrying troops and machine guns, and the cruisers Republica and Almirante Reis have arrived at Oporto.

Telegraph wires between Braga and Vila Verde have been cut, and the Espingarda Railroad has been cut and blocked with timber at Barreiros, where martial law has been proclaimed. At Mozira de Rey the population has raised royal standards on the houses and joined the rebels in a fight with the Republican Guard, during which many on each side were killed or wounded. An attack on Valença de Minho by a force of royalists was repulsed by the Portuguese and aided by Queen Maria Pia, who repulsed the captain, thirteen other officers and forty of the royalist troops retreated across the international bridge over the Minho, where they fell into the arms of the Spanish troops and were arrested. Others escaped by swimming the river. It is alleged here that the Carlist leaders formerly aided last evening on the Portuguese mountains, and that many of them are now in Portugal endeavoring to spread the monarchist revolt.

Madrid, July 8.—Premier Canalejas declared in an interview to-day that strictest orders have been given to prevent Portuguese conspirators from being arranged on Spanish territory. He said that all the leaders and accomplices will be arrested.

Spain is considerably inconvenienced by the interruption of the telegraph owing to the royalist uprising in Portugal, but it is believed here that the movement is of little importance and has already virtually collapsed. Official dispatches received here from Orense and Verin, however, state that two columns each of three hundred monarchists were encamped last evening on the Portuguese mountains. A few skirmishing encounters between these columns and the Portuguese troops and mounted police have occurred, but practically without any result.

The Mayor of another town on the Portuguese frontier reports the passage there of three hundred mounted Portuguese royalists. It is believed here that the arms carried by the Portuguese royalists were manufactured in Spain and were originally intended for the revolutionists in Mexico and Paraguay, but were eventually bought by the Portuguese rebels.

SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TRIBUNE Mailed anywhere in the United States for \$2.50 a year.

CAMORRA VERDICT; ALL FOUND GUILTY

Continued from first page.

Camorra, remarked: "I was abroad, but willingly gave myself up, trusting to the justice of my country."

"Corrado Sorrento exclaimed: "We are not murderers, but murdered." Gennaro Bello, head of the Camorra in the Vesuvian villages, with eyes red from weeping, remarked: "The crown prosecutor withdrew the accusation against me. Therefore I am practically acquitted. I have, however, spent five years in prison and lost \$10,000. My house has been destroyed, and my wife died from a broken heart."

Abbatemaggio, the informer, remained serene, saying: "I have told the whole truth. I haven't a single word to change. Those are the murderers of the Cuocolo."

A number of relatives of the accused, comprising wives, sisters and mothers, arrived here this morning bringing a votive offering of wax candles as a present to the Madonna, while others brought gifts for St. Rosa, the patron of Viterbo. Many of them took up their positions early to-day in the church facing the courthouse, where they remained kneeling, beating their breasts and imploring mercy for their beloved ones.

Only Ciro Vitozzi, the priest, known as the "guardian angel of the Camorra," displayed any kind of shame. This morning he muttered prayers, all the time saying, "I'm in the hands of God and of the Jurors, whom I pray the Almighty to illuminate."

The verdict in the Camorra trial is the culmination of a trial which has lasted almost two years and has at times stirred the world by dividing the ramifications of the criminal association known in Italy as the Camorra. During the trial and the preliminary investigation, which alone lasted almost five years, a number of the leading prisoners died.

The prisoners were confined in an iron cage in the court, and among them was a priest, Ciro Vitozzi, in his clerical garments. Among the forty-two prisoners originally brought to trial there was one woman, Maria Stendardo. The direct accusation which brought to light the operations of the Camorra was the murder on May 28, 1906, of Gennaro Cuocolo, one of its members, at Torre del Greco, and of his wife, Maria Cutinelli Cuocolo. Their deaths were supposed to be executions ordered by the Camorra.

The leader of the Camorra, Enrico Alfano, known as Erriccone, was arrested in Brooklyn by dividing the ramifications of the Camorra. During the trial and the preliminary investigation, which alone lasted almost five years, a number of the leading prisoners died. The prisoners were confined in an iron cage in the court, and among them was a priest, Ciro Vitozzi, in his clerical garments. Among the forty-two prisoners originally brought to trial there was one woman, Maria Stendardo. The direct accusation which brought to light the operations of the Camorra was the murder on May 28, 1906, of Gennaro Cuocolo, one of its members, at Torre del Greco, and of his wife, Maria Cutinelli Cuocolo. Their deaths were supposed to be executions ordered by the Camorra.

The Italian prosecuting authorities found it difficult to obtain evidence, but one of the Camorristas, Gennaro Abbatemaggio, turned informer, and his evidence has finally led to the conviction of the prisoners.

More than seven hundred witnesses were heard during the trial, but not much was learned from their evidence. The members of the Camorra accused the carabinieri of fabricating the evidence in order to fasten the crime upon members of the Camorra. Captain Fabroni, of the carabinieri, who in the disguise of a clerk from the Ministry of Justice, devoted years to studying at first hand the methods of the Camorristas, gave some remarkable testimony at the trial as to the activities of the secret society. His evidence threw the accused into paroxysms of fury, and on one occasion a fight occurred in the cage owing to Alfano resenting an attempt made by his copartners to prevent him from further interruptions in his interruptions of the witness.

The Camorrist, said Fabroni in his testimony, has no political ideals. He exploits both the electors and the elected for gain. The leaders distribute bands throughout Naples and they have recourse to violence to obtain the votes of the electors for the candidates they have determined to support. Those who refuse to vote as instructed are beaten, slashed with knives or kidnapped. All this is done with assurance of immunity, as they will have the protection of successful politicians, who realize that they cannot be chosen to office without paying toll to the Camorra. Within the Camorra, continued the witness, two factions were fighting secretly, but because of certain electoral successes, Alfano, because of certain electoral successes, was in the ascendancy, and the influence of Gennaro Cuocolo, who had been the arch-receiver of stolen goods, was waning. Cuocolo, however, had partisans, and from Alfano's point of view the murder of Cuocolo became necessary.

Throughout the trial the accused, most of whom had been in prison since the beginning of 1907, generally exhibited a defiant demeanor. Some of them raged, while, on occasions, they hurled storms of invective at the judge. Abbatemaggio, the informer, was placed in a cage by himself in the court, strongly guarded by the police.

One of the most remarkable circumstances in connection with the case was the abandonment of the preliminary investigation by Judge Luoched Palli because of his conviction that the prisoners were innocent. He immediately became the recipient of threatening letters from Camorrist victims, who accused him of causing the Crown's case to collapse. So frequent did the threats become that the mind of the judge finally gave way, and in February last he became violently insane.

CHINESE LOAN DEADLOCK

Six-Power Bankers Say Loan "Must Be" for \$300,000,000.

Peking, July 8.—A deadlock was reached at a conference to-day between the Chinese Minister of Finance and the foreign bankers because of the determination of the latter to adhere to the decision of the Paris conference.

The proposals as formulated by the six-power group provided that the loan must be for \$300,000,000, and that European supervisors should have a certain control over its disbursements, together with other points of minor importance. No actual rupture has been announced, but the Finance Minister has reserved the right to contract a loan elsewhere. Notes will be exchanged to-morrow and the situation defined.

BELGIUM FACES SECESSION

Walloon Provinces Ask for Administrative Independence.

Brussels, July 8.—A congress of delegates from the Walloon provinces of Belgium adopted a resolution yesterday in favor of the administrative separation of those provinces from the Flemish provinces with a view to "the extension of independence and the expansion of the activities of the Walloons."

The congress did not decide on the exact form separation was to take, desiring that this question should be left to a later congress, at which one delegate from every forty thousand inhabitants of the Walloon provinces shall be present.

U. S. TO AID PERU NATIVES

Starts Investigation of Rubber Gatherers.

Washington, July 8.—Reports of horrible conditions among the native rubber gatherers of Peru as the cause of a dangerous mission which the State Department has quietly sent up the Amazon River in the interest of humanity. Acting Secretary Huntington Wilson received information to-day that Captain Stuart Fuller, one of the department's most trusted agents, had arrived at Iquitos, two thousand miles up the Amazon, on his way to the wild stretch of country to learn the facts at first hand.

State Department reports indicate the existence of conditions below the equator that equal those reported a few years ago in the Congo country, where natives were said to have been forced by torture and mutilation to collect certain quantities of rubber for the concessionaires.

The concessionaire in the case of the rubber gatherers of the upper Putumayo River, in Peru, is asserted to be a British corporation. It remained, oddly enough, British representatives and the British government itself to disclose the charges against this corporation.

The State Department, although no American citizens are involved, consulted with British officials and others interested in the welfare of these natives, and made strong representations to the Peruvian government. It secured pledges from that government that through decrees which had been promulgated the obnoxious conditions would be terminated.

The department then sent Captain Fuller on the mission to ascertain whether the Peruvian pledge had been redeemed. Fuller will make Iquitos his base of exploration, and will use steam launches for the upper reaches of the Amazon and its tributary, the Putumayo.

MARINE SAFETY CONFERENCE

International Agreement to Be Drawn Up at Meeting in London.

Berlin, July 8.—A conference for the drawing up of measures of safety for sea-going vessels is to be held in London in the fall. Both the United States and Germany, which took prior initiative in the matter, have waived their claims. The German proposals to be presented to the conference will be drafted finally only after the holding of another German conference shortly before the meeting of the international conference in London.

STIMSON SEEKING PEACE

Secretary Calls Conference for a "Real" Army Bill.

ASKS LAWMAKERS TO HELP

Believes They Have Been Misinformed, and That Amicable Agreement Is Possible.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 8.—Hoping to be able to draft an army bill on the needs of the service and devoid of the so-called "imperfect theories of legislation," the Secretary of War has planned a series of conferences of the heads of various branches of the service and members of Congress, and has called the first session to convene at the War Department to-morrow.

Personal invitations have been extended to Senator Don Font and Representative Hay, chairman of the Military Committee of the two houses, to take part in the deliberations, and the members of these committees have also been asked to attend.

Secretary Stimson believes that much of the bitter feeling and animosity attending the passing of the army bill vetoed by President Taft can be eliminated, and that to the present needs of the army through these conferences. He thinks that members of Congress who have been advocating radical changes in the system are laboring under false impressions, and it is his aim to furnish them full information on the points involved in the controversies.

As pointed out by the President in his message vetoing the bill passed several weeks ago, Secretary Stimson feels that the "army of the United States is far too vital an institution to be made the victim of hasty or imperfect legislation." His idea is that the experienced officers in the service are better able to say what practical reforms are urgent than those outside the service.

It is Mr. Stimson's hope that the factions now at loggerheads will lay aside personal feeling and unite in an effort to draft a measure which will meet the needs of the service. Just what attitude the members of Congress interested in the Wood-Hay-Ainsworth controversy will assume toward the overtures of the Secretary of War is a matter of conjecture. There are some who are feeling as a consequence of the fight over the vetoed bill, and the bickerings leading up to its enactment, but it is believed that several members of the Military Committee will attend the conferences.

It is expected that the latest army bill to pass the House will be held up in the Senate, pending the outcome of the efforts of the War Department to draft a "real" army bill. The last army bill to pass the House was stripped of some of its objectionable features, especially the ouster provision aimed at General Leonard Wood, Chief of the Staff, but it is still far from satisfactory to the administration.

TO AMPLIFY CUBAN TREATY

Senate Authorizes Gomez to Treat with the United States.

Havana, July 8.—The Senate to-day adopted the report of the Committee on Laws authorizing President Gomez to negotiate an amplification of the reciprocity treaty between Cuba and the United States.

Dispatches from Oriente indicate that the army bill, though the natives fight the Republic, are continuing their pursuit of small bands of starving negroes.

J. V. SAUTER A GAME PROTECTOR

Albany, July 8.—The State Conservation Commission has appointed Joseph V. Sauter, of New York, a deputy chief game protector at a salary of \$2,400 a year.

JERSEY BOLTERS MEET

Fort Presides at Meeting of Forty-five Progressives.

Forty-five men identified with the proposed third party movement in New Jersey met in the office of ex-Governor John Franklin Fort, in the Essex Building, in Newark, last night and took the first steps toward the formation of the independent party. Mr. Fort presided, but some disappointment was occasioned by the absence of former State Senator Everett Colby, one of the Roosevelt leaders, who, it was explained, was detained by a previous engagement.

The conference was behind closed doors, and afterward Edmund B. Osborne, president of the state Progressive Republican League and chairman of the Essex County Progressives, gave out the information intended for the public. The conference named a committee of nine to prepare for a "mass convention," to be held at Asbury Park between July 18 and July 27. It is planned to select at this convention delegates-at-large to go to the national convention called for Chicago on August 5.

The committee is made up of Borden D. Whiting, national committeeman from East Orange; Edmund B. Osborne, of Montclair; Frank J. Higgins, of Jersey City; James E. Bathgate, of Basking Ridge; F. D. Potter, of Bridgeton; Assemblyman John E. Gill, of Trenton; Clarence E. F. Hetrick, of Asbury Park; Adrian Lyon, of Perth Amboy; and Mr. Fort. Conspicuous among those present at the conference were ex-Congressman Charles N. Fowler, George L. Record and Harold J. Howland, the last named Colonel Roosevelt's colleague on "The Outlook."

UNEMPLOYED MEET HERE

Hoboes May Mark Occasion by Call on Mayor Gaynor.

The great National Committee of the Unemployed and the Brotherhood Welfare Association, representing "over three million unemployed," held their annual New York meeting in a little back room at No. 85 East 4th street last night—seven delegates strong with eleven orators and seven newspaper men. An elegant time was had.

James Eads How, the "St. Louis millionaire" was asked why there were so few present, and Mr. How answered that his organization believed in being modest. There were a lot of speakers, in fact all of the seven delegates spoke often. Between puffs at a most extraordinary cigar that exhaled green smoke, the chairman, Alexander Law, remarked upon the excess in the audience, and the bickerings leading up to its enactment, but it is believed that several members of the Military Committee will attend the conferences.

A temporary chairman was elected. Four delegates voted. Two for Mr. Caplan and two for George Brown. Two didn't vote. So Mr. Brown voted for himself and was declared elected amid cheers. In the many speeches that followed Mr. Roosevelt was "spoken of as 'the Emperor of America.'" At one time it could be seen that one of the audience was listening to what the speaker was saying. He was immediately surrounded by the newspaper men, who were informed that the speaker suggested that the working people, the unemployed, should surround the speaker with a price and then charge each hobo one dollar for his share in running the grand old country. A social revolution as the only safe means for the unemployed to obtain their rights. He then very rapidly checked.

If things go as expected Mr. Gaynor, in the City Hall, may soon have to go out on his front porch and listen to most of the speeches that are being delivered last night. The hoboes are thinking seriously about it.

FRENCH FIGHT IN MOROCCO.

Fez, July 7.—A crushing defeat was inflicted to-day by the French General Gouraud with three thousand men on one of the most persistent enemies of France in Morocco, who is known as the Reguul of Sidi-el-Hajj. The French surprised him near Moulay Bouazza. After a severe fight the Reguul fled, leaving sixty dead on the field and surrendering his camp to the French, who lost three killed and eighteen wounded.

THE NEXT Magazine Section OF THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE

Will contain a choice selection of brilliant features, interesting stories by celebrated writers, special articles that are timely, all profusely illustrated by leading artists, with a highly artistic cover design in colors.

Sometimes the Titles Alone Are Enough

to indicate that a magazine's contents will be such that lovers of good fiction can't afford to miss it, but when you also give the names of the writers you make the literary attraction irresistible. So it is with our next Sunday Magazine. Here is a brief list of its features:

Ah Lee Bung Sees the Circus

The funniest Chinese ever born of pen and ink pursues a fellow Celestial through a circus throng, past the animal cages and into the ring to capture a stolen shirt the other is wearing—and he gets it. Wallace Irwin tells about it in our next Sunday Magazine, and James Montgomery Flagg illustrates the story.

Merrilee We Motor-Boat

A satire on the motorboat habit that afflicts summer resorters. By CLARENCE L. CULLEN

Daphne of the Forest

The second and last part of the fascinating romance of the sea, in which the occult cause of the strange happenings is partly explained. By WILLIAM FREDERICK DIX

The Lost World

The adventures prepare for the return journey to England, which is a thrill with excitement over their exploits. By SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE

Triumphs That Might Have Been

Why Richard Mansfield did not play Hamlet, and why certain other noted players have not realized their dreams. By VANDERHEYDEN FYLES

Moonshine, Wall, and Lovers Twin

A clever love story full of moonbeams and the scent of flowers. By MARGARET BUSBEE SHIPP

Sonny

A tale of self-sacrifice and rare devotion. By THOMAS CRAWFORD GALBREATH

Courage as a Health Asset

By DR. EUGENE LYMAN FISK

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